

THE DAILY HERALD

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Herald Calendar for August.

S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.
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To be up with the times, Boston should make the Hub ball bearing.

It is a physiological fact that the blue people's blood is the less gaily they have.

In the presidential race the candidates will have to ride on a bicycle built for two.

The summer girl's idea seems principally to be the arranging of her winter programme.

It would be a proper recognition of women in politics to place some of them on the state ticket.

In New York the street cleaners are called Waring's white wings. They certainly make the dust fly.

AND NOW it is said that Chairman Cannon wants to go to the legislature. Has the Colonel got his work in so soon?

ANY ONE who has a carriage can transform it into a horseless carriage by using donkeys or mules in place of horses.

COAL is a little cheaper now than the dog days are here, but wait till winter comes; then you will see the price go up, up, up.

SOME of the women have registered before the men got a chance to. This shows that they are very wide awake in politics.

It is a mistake to say that the Republican press outside of Salt Lake City has been corrupted. It has merely been svenaled.

THE WEATHER is almost as cool and mellow as Indian summer, while the purple haze that hangs over the mountains makes it seem even more like it.

WHEN WILL the new woman reach that stage of advancement that she will raise her hat to her gentlemen friends when she meets them on the street?

"FIRST it was the stone age, then the bronze age, then the iron age, and now it is the mortgage," says the Denver Republican. But the last of all is the dogage.

THE MORE prominent tariff is made as the issue for 1896 the more prominent it makes McKinley as a candidate for the presidential nomination on the Republican ticket.

THERE is much conjecture as to whom the president will support in 1896. To set conjecture at rest it can be positively stated that he will support Ruth, Esther and Marion.

THE DEATH of Associate Justice Jackson of the Supreme Court, makes a vacancy in that august body and devolves upon President Cleveland the duty to nominate a successor. Who will it be?

THE PRESENT Republican county court is making a great record for itself and party. But it is very doubtful if the party campaign orators will point to that record this fall with any particular pride.

IF THE Republicans will insist on forcing tariff to the front as the issue for 1896, the Democrats will gladly welcome it. They won on it once and they can win on it again. The era of the high protective tariff is past.

CHICAGO PAPERS announce that there is a young French nobleman in that city "encircling the globe on a wager." This suggests the question, How did he get the globe on to the wager? and this another, What is the length of his arms?

THE COLONEL, we understand, says that he is not at all disturbed by the attacks made upon him from certain Republican sources. Then those who make them must be, for there is a great deal of disturbance in the party somewhere.

IT ALMOST looks as though work on the twelfth census would be begun before the eleventh census is out of the way. A census that requires six years or more for its completion is too antiquated for practical use in this progressive age.

THE IOWA Democrats did not do so well for silver as the Democrats of Missouri did. But then the Democrats of Missouri have much more weight and influence in politics than do their "sother" in Iowa, because the latter is Republican state.

AS BETWEEN the two parties in Utah silver will not be an issue this fall. The issue will chiefly be whether the legislature shall tax all the people to pay out a portion of the taxes collected to a favored few. Let the people bear this in mind.

AN ESSENTIAL DIFFERENCE.

One of the essential differences between the Republican and Democratic parties is involved in the question of the tariff. That the Democratic position on this subject may be correctly presented, devoid of Republican quibbles and inaccuracies, we reproduce the tariff plank of the Democratic platform of 1892:

"We denounce Republican protection as a fraud; a robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the federal government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the government when honestly and economically administered."

We have a Republican contemporary in this city which seeks to confuse the public mind on this important question. First, it denounces a tariff for revenue only as an endeavor to "smash American industries" and "encourage foreign manufactures." Next, it declares that the bill enacted by the Democratic party as a tariff reform measure is a protective measure. Then it declares that a tariff for revenue only is free trade. And it announces that the Democratic tariff bill was "left partly protective." And finally the same paper, after these gyrations, makes this statement:

"We do not know that any tariff was ever levied except to obtain revenue. We do not know that any money obtained from the tariff was ever used in any way except to pay the expenses of the government."

Now the essential difference between the Democratic and Republican doctrines on the tariff is, that the former is a tariff for revenue only, and the latter levied for the express purpose of what is called "the protection of American industries." That is to say, high duties are imposed to enable American manufacturers to charge high prices for their goods. If the Republican theory is that the tariff is not levied except to obtain revenue, there is no difference on this point between the two parties.

But is this true? It is not true. Our neighbor, as is common with it when floundering about on public topics, has fallen into a hole. To get out of it, the above admission is made. It runs head first against its former assertions and arguments. If a tariff for revenue is free trade, and our contemporary knows of no tariff that was ever levied except to obtain revenue, then we have had nothing but free trade from the beginning of the government up to the present date, and there is no tariff issue between the Democratic and the Republican parties.

It is true that when a tariff is imposed, whatever may be its purpose the duties collected under it go into the national treasury. So that a tariff for protection, which is an unconstitutional gives no authority to levy duties for the purpose of protecting any particular class of the American people, must be paid in to the public treasury. Thus a Republican tariff is a tariff for protection with incidental revenue. A Democratic tariff is a tariff for revenue and it may operate so as to afford incidental protection. The purpose of levying the tariff in the two cases is thus essentially different while revenue is obtained from the operations of either.

But is it true that "no money obtained from the tariff was ever used in any way except to pay the expenses of the government"? It is not true. If it were there would be no controversy between the two parties on this question, and our reckless neighbor has stated that which it must know to be totally untrue.

The money paid out for bounties to the sugar-makers of this country came from the national treasury. The money collected from duties under the tariff went into the national treasury. The payment of bounties was not one of the expenses of the government. It was the robbery of the many who paid the duties, or taxes in other forms, for the benefit of the few. There is no warrant for it in the constitution.

The declaration in the Democratic platform is true. Republican protection is a fraud. The federal government has no constitutional power to impose and collect duties except for the purpose of revenue only, and therefore Republican protection, with its accompanying hypocrisy, the bounty system, is unconstitutional, the robbery of the many for the benefit of the few.

NO USE DENYING IT.

No matter how much Republicans who predicted a series of disasters to be the consequence of Democratic legislation may attempt to reconcile their prognostications with existing facts, it must be clear to every fair mind that, to use the mildest language, they made a most egregious mistake.

A contemporary which is daily endeavoring to wiggle its way out of the hole in which it finds itself, on this question, has admitted more than once that the same perditions of woe which were made by the Republicans before the passage of the tariff law were repeated after it was enacted. To justify those forecasts it says now "the same feature of disasters was predicted and it has come to our wool interests, to our lead interests and in many other interests."

Now what are the facts patent before the eyes of the whole American people? They are that instead of disaster coming to any of these interests since the enactment of the Democratic tariff law, improvements in all the departments of industry have been marked. The particular interests mentioned have not met with disaster, but they have very materially improved. Whatever theories may be put forth as to the cause of the troubles that fell upon the country about the time the Democratic administration succeeded to power, it cannot be truthfully denied that all the disasters which our Republican friends are continually attributing to Democratic success, fell upon the country under the operation of laws enacted by the Republicans.

The McKinley law was in full force up to the time when the reform tariff bill was an accomplished fact. During the few months which have elapsed since the bill became a law, the exact reverse of all that was predicted by the Republicans has taken place. All the sophistry and word-twisting and theorizing that Republican papers which are not frank enough to admit

the truth are capable of, will not sweep away these irrefutable and self-evident facts.

The examination of the desperadoes, Coughlin and George, on the minor charge of horse stealing while the all important question whether they should be held without bonds to answer to the grand jury for the murder of Officers Sugg and Davies, is the most pronounced case of the tail wagging the dog that we have seen for a very long time.

A DEMOCRATIC ADVANTAGE.

Although the Democrats are in power and the party in power usually holds its national convention first, there is nothing but custom, so far as the Democrats are concerned, to enforce this rule. The cases somewhat different with the Republicans. That party has adopted a rule in national convention that the national committee shall give six months' notice of the meeting of the convention to nominate candidates for president and vice-president. So obvious are the advantages of holding its convention last to any party that it is needless to point them out. Whenever, then, in all this is there any advantage to the Democratic party? It is this:

The Republican national committee must give six months' notice of the time and place of holding the national convention, while no such necessity exists as to the Democratic committee. They can put their convention after the Republican convention, and undoubtedly will do it. This means that the Republicans will have defined their position on the leading issues of the day whatever they may be, their declaration then usually serving to draw out public sentiment. To know what public sentiment is to know where dangers lie and how to avoid them. If that public sentiment, though, is opposed to fundamental party principles, then the fundamental principles should be declared and the public sentiment condemned.

The Democratic national committee may not avail itself of the advantage it has, but it is scarcely probable that so good a chance will be let slip.

INCREASING, NOT SUBSIDING.

The so-called "sound money" advocates must be a little disturbed over the news that comes from the Democratic conventions held in two or three of the states over the silver question. There seems to be a general understanding among the goldite papers of the East that they shall endeavor to impress the public mind with the idea that what they call "the silver craze" has subsided and the agitation is nearly over. Time will prove that they are very much mistaken in their policy.

The interest in the silver question among the American people is unabated, and the demand for the free and unlimited coinage of the white metal increases rather than diminishes as the masses of the people become more familiar with the subject. The army of silver men in Missouri should be taken as an object lesson by the papers which are deceiving themselves and trying to deceive the public in regard to the silver movement. And although in Iowa the free and independent coinage of silver advocates did not prevail, yet the fact that they polled at the state convention 4291 votes should be taken as evidence that the silver movement is still alive and right to the front. The majority of 21 votes in that convention must not be taken as a goldite majority. The resolution adopted on the silver question is identical with the currency plank of the Democratic national convention of 1892.

It is true that international agreement, or some legislation which shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals, is a provision that stands in the way of free silver coinage without waiting for the action of other nations. But notwithstanding that, the majority in the Iowa convention cannot be claimed as gold monometallists. On the contrary, they declare for bimetallism and demand the use of both and silver as the standard money of the country, and also the coinage of both gold and silver without discrimination against either metal or charge for mintage.

However, what is called the "silver craze" means, of course, the demand for the restoration of silver as primary money without waiting for the action of any other country. But the proofs are ample that this demand instead of subsiding is increasing. And when the campaign for the next presidential election shall commence, it will be found that this silver sentiment has held hold of the masses of the people in such a manner that it cannot be dealt with as a "craze," or ridiculed out of existence, or suppressed by the sophistries of the so-called "sound money" orators and papers. Bimetallism is the true monetary policy of the United States and some time it is bound to be restored.

AFFAIRS IN EGYPT.

Egypt appears to be in a most terrible financial condition. The agricultural classes from whom are derived the chief revenue to the state, are impoverished to a terrible degree. The consequence is that there is a great decrease of revenue, and the creditors of Egypt are in danger of going without the interest which is due to them if not of a loss of some of the principal advanced.

It is claimed that the precautionary measures dictated and decreed by the great powers, particularly in 1889 and 1893, have been misapplied and evaded, and, as declared by one French authority, have been altogether trampled upon. Treaties between Egypt and France require that consultation shall be had with the French Parliament when any change of policy is to be adopted in Egypt. These agreements have not been kept, and the French committee on Egyptian affairs have a very serious difficulty confronting them.

Egypt has really been under British domination for many years. The country has been drained of its resources to pay what is due to British capitalists, and, were it not for the power exercised by way of restraint from European governments, Egypt would no doubt have been long ago robbed up as a prey to British conquest and rapacity. The Egyptian question is one that will yet cause trouble among the European powers.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN BURMAH.

It is not generally known that there is an oriental country where the women enjoy the absolute freedom of person and property and where they stand on an absolute equality with men. The law, the religion and the customs of that country secure them in this liberty. That country is Burmah.

In Burmah girls and boys share equally in all inheritance. Women retain their property after marriage. The husband cannot control it nor has he any legal proprietorship over the wife. Most of the women of the humblest class of peasantry can read and write and they are thoroughly acquainted with household work. They can all read and sew and embroider, and are adepts at cooking.

Education, however, is not quite as advanced among the women as among the men, because women cannot go to the monasteries where boys are taught the higher branches. But they make up for this by doing most of the trading, the retail trade transacted being practically in the hands of the women. The girls never become nuns, it is stated. Such women as do take the vows are old persons who have become weary of ordinary life.

In Burmah there is an absence of that feeling which is commonly called chivalry. Men do not praise women in word elevating them in theory as angels, but then they do not treat them as slaves nor as dolls. The two sexes are equal so far as such equality is possible, and yet the oddity, pictured before the American people as the consequence of women's progress, and popularly known as the "new woman," has no existence in Burmah. Still it is declared that the Burmese nation accords to its women more absolute liberty than any nation under the sun.

NEXT YEAR's bicycles will be several pounds heavier, have larger wheels and heavier tires. The increase of weight will not necessitate a greater expenditure of power to accomplish the same results as are attained on the lighter wheels. Manufacturers feel that strength has been sacrificed to lightness.

SENATOR HILL favors the nomination of Hon. William R. Morrison as the Democratic candidate for president. This, of course, means that he himself will not be a candidate and that he will lend his aid in promoting Morrison's interests. This gives Morrison a big prestige.

IMPORTED HORSELESS CARRIAGE.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., has imported a horseless carriage from Paris. Doubtless the rule will soon reach in the meantime the faithful American horse is going to Paris in cans and will "ish valding" with their "society" and "pleasure" goods, as they take in Parisian wonders. —Chicago Inter-Ocean.

A VULGAR IDIOT.

A son of John Wamamaker, the millionaire merchant of Philadelphia, made a vulgar display of his riches the other day in Paris by giving a dinner to a dozen cronies at a cost of \$2000. That is, including servants and favors of every kind. The cost of the dinner for each guest was something over \$100, which is about twice the amount that the average workman earns in a year.—Kansas City Times.

SUMMER READING.

The golden summer time is the heyday of lovers of books. "It is a long and a great seventh day of the year," it is said, "and it is a day when the mind is free and the heart is at ease." The summer months are the best time to read. The mind is free and the heart is at ease. The summer months are the best time to read. The mind is free and the heart is at ease.

THE MISSOURI PLATFORM.

The platform adopted by the Democrats of Missouri is a straightforward ringing answer to the formulations of President Cleveland and the Wall Street faction of the party. It declares unequivocally for independent free coinage of silver and denounces the financial imperialism of the money trust in turning the direction of the treasury over to bond syndicates. The party organization is made to represent the wishes of an overwhelming majority of Democratic voters of the state, and the delegation will cast a solid vote for a free coinage plank and free coinage candidate.—Denver News.

MISS FLAGLER'S FATAL SHOT.

Miss Flagler's unintentional killing of the negro boy at Washington has been conclusively and for the ninth time the only safe rule of conduct for a woman with a firearm. Miss Flagler declares that she raised the window and, without aiming the weapon, fired two shots into the air. The bullet which killed the boy, either would have been fatal. Now, if Miss Flagler had borne in mind the rule that a woman should never take a shot unless she has a good reason for doing so, she would have been able to produce. When a woman wishes to kill she may generally bring down her man with almost any weapon except a revolver. If she wishes to miss, she can not be too particular about her aim.—New York Times.

THE GOLD SHIPMENTS.

Gold continues to go out of the country, and will continue to do so while present conditions last. But those conditions are of artificial creation and are subject to control by the men who created them, and they do not seem to promise harm to the treasury.

The situation in brief is this. The bond syndicate bankers, who are also the largest dealers in foreign exchange, have put up the price of exchange to a point at which it is cheaper for persons who have remittances to make to ship gold than to buy drafts. The syndicate bankers find a handsome profit in selling exchange at the high figures they are maintaining, and they are in no way embarrassed by the export of a million or so of gold each week. It is true they are under contract to protect the treasury, but they have managed to do that without lowering exchange rates for the present at least. They are heavy holders of gold and can turn into the treasury any day enough to make good all withdrawals.—New York World.

PERSONAL MENTION.

In his boyhood Charles A. Dana was a clerk in a Buffalo shoe store.

M. Ricker, editor of the Revue des Deux Mondes, is only 15 years of age.

Hohenlohn is not the family name of Emperor William. His true name is Wilhelm Zoller.

I. Zangwill, the novelist, has a fondness for wearing red neckties, which by no means become his style of beauty.

Professor Huxley left a second elaborate critique of Mr. Huxley's book, which he finished with much difficulty on the way that he finally took to his bed.

A favorite amusement of Sarah Bernhardt is to study the character of the people whom she meets, without, of course, allowing them to be aware of it.

Mrs. A. S. Palmer, who died at Cleveland, was her own mother-in-law of James A. Garfield. It was she who taught the future president his alphabet.

Chief Inspector Watts, of the Boston

police force, is said to have the finest collection of clippings relating to crime and criminals that can be found anywhere.

Mrs. Eleanor Sedgwick, dean of Newnham, England's famous college for women, is a sister of the first lord of the treasury, Mr. Balfour, and famous as one of the best mathematicians in England.

Joseph B. Stearnes, of Camden, Maine, who died recently at the age of 80 years, was the inventor of the famous duplex system of telegraphy. He had the largest collection of carved ivories in the world and was also a bibliomaniac.

Sir Frederick Pollock, who made an address to the law school at Harvard during the summer, is accused of appearing on the lecture platform wearing a high white hat, a blue shirt, lavender cravat, black frock coat and light trousers.

Miss E. R. Siddmore, who was one of the American delegates to the international Geographical congress, has been made a great deal of in London. The Princess of Wales gave her a special invitation to call, and at a garden party given by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Miss Siddmore was the guest of honor.

Sardou's promotion to be commander of the Legion of Honor makes the number of commanders in the French academy four. There are also two grand crosses, the Duc d'Aumale and M. Pasteur, and two grand officers, Alexander Dumas and M. Gerard.

As the English law officers are no longer permitted to retain their private practice, Sir Edward Clark, who was solicitor general in Lord Salisbury's last ministry, has refused to resign take the office, though the salary is \$30,000 and fees, averaging \$2,000 a year, are sure to come toward the lord chancellorship.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

Critique—Here you have left the heroine with her face buried in her handkerchief. Playright—Yes.

Critique—Are you going to leave it there or have it examined?—Detroit Tribune.

Samson—How is your wife progressing toward emancipation?—I don't know. Thompson—Oh, pretty well, but I noticed the other day that she still decorated the rear of her dress with pink ribbons.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"You're not going to publish everything I say out here," said Senator Sorghum, anxiously.

"No," replied the reporter. "I wouldn't think of it. If I were to let some of that grammatical English get into the paper I'd lose my position before sunset tomorrow."—Detroit Free Press.

Judge—Did he call you an idiot? Complainant—Well, not in so many words; he said my brains would fit in a Coney Island beer glass.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Pawson—I hear that your grandfather was hanged, Chump; is it true? Chump (reflectively)—Well—I don't remember him ever saying anything about it.—London Tid-Bits.

A negro preacher addressed his flock with great earnestness on the subject of "Miracles," as follows: "My beloved friends, de greatest of all miracles was 'bout de leaves and fishes. Dey was 5,000 loaves and 2,000 fishes, and de twelve apostles had to eat 'em all. De miracle is, dey didn't bust."—Atlanta Constitution.

"What is the greatest difficulty you encounter in a journey to the arctic regions?" asked the inquisitive man.

"Getting back home," was the prompt reply of the explorer.—Washington Star.

Harry—That Miss Flight was pleasant enough to me the day I took her out for a drive, but I met her yesterday and she cut me dead.

Tom—That's all right. She doesn't believe in vivisection, you know.—Boston Transcript.

"Ah, shattered dream!" He poured more ammonia on his aching body.

"I asked for a heart—" He sighed deeply.

Then through the long hours of the night he sorrowed, for the hasty action of old Moneybags had lost him her diamonds.—New York World.

Masher—Ah! my dear lady, speak the word that will make me the happiest of mortals.

Wealthy Heiress—Money.—Sontags Plauder.

Nan—Kittie, I don't hear you talk about your handsome advocates any more.

Kittie—I don't like him so well. The fact is he hurt my feeling dreadfully. He told me he was married.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Awarded Gold Medal Midwinter Fair, San Francisco.

THREE OF THEM.

When Rudyard Kipling was twelve he went on a sea voyage with his father. The elder Kipling became very seasick and went below, leaving the youngster to himself. Presently there was a great commotion overhead and one of the ship's officers rushed down and banged at Mr. Kipling's door. "Mr. Kipling," he called out, "your boy has crawled out on to the yard-arm and if he lets go he'll drown."

"Yes," said Mr. Kipling, glad to know that nothing serious was the matter, "but he won't let go."

Julian Ralph, when he went to China, prepared himself very carefully in pigeon English, which he had been told he would find useful, and on discovering a Chinaman in his bedroom at a hotel in Shanghai, remarked: "Hello! What time do you come?" "This is Mr. Ralph, I presume? We have mutual friends who suggested my calling on you. Oh! that's all right. I spent eight years at school at Norwich, Connecticut." "Ah! said Mr. Ralph, partially reverting to the presence of mind, "very well, very well."

In St. Paul's one day, a London guide was showing an American gentleman round the tomb. "That, sir," said the man, "is the tomb of the greatest naval hero of Europe of the whole world ever knew—Lord Nelson's. This marble sarcophagus weighs forty-two tons. Inside that is a steel receptacle weighing twelve tons and inside that is a leaden casket, 'ermetically sealed, weighing two tons. Inside that is a mahogany coffin 'holding the ashes of the great hero.'"

"Well," said the Yankee, after thinking awhile, "I guess you've got him. If he ever gets out of that telegraph me at my expense."

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